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TRANSPORT CHAMBER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to transport containers or chambers, and in particular to pallet sized transport containers. Transport chambers or containers are used to transport goods, such as food and other products from one location to another for distribution. Typical rigid pallet-sized transport containers are bulky and take up a lot of space. This is not a concern when the containers are filled, however, when they are empty, often times empty containers take up the same space as filled containers and accordingly it is expensive to transport the empty containers. Some containers are known that may be disassembled after unloaded. However, it is important to keep track of the disassembled pieces so that they are not lost or misplaced. Also it is desirable that a transport container be designed so that it may be easily loaded and unloaded.

Thermal transport containers may be used to transport temperature sensitive foods and pharmaceutical products from one location to another. These containers must have thermal barrier characteristics to insulate the enclosed air of the inner cavity of the container from ambient conditions. It is important that thermal transport containers have reliable thermal characteristics. Thermal containers are typically more expensive and it is important that these containers be built for longevity and wear.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a transport container including a base and a plurality of side walls perpendicularly connected to form a box-like structure having an inner cavity for storing goods. Adjacent side walls are connected along a detachable extent by cooperating edgeloks. The cooperating edgeloks include a latch extension and a latch channel. The latch extension of one edgelok frictionally fits into the latch channel of an adjacent edgelok to selectively connect and disconnect cooperating adjacent

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edgeloks. Preferably, adjacent cooperating edgeloks include a posilatch extension and a posilatch recess, respectively, to secure adjacent cooperating edgeloks.

Also, preferably, the side walls of the container may be formed of first or upper and second or lower wall panels which are hingedly connected to allow the first or upper wall panels to fold down relative to the second or lower wall panels to collapse the transport container after use. Preferably, the first and second wall panels are hingedly connected by an elongated flexible hinge. The flexible hinge may be formed of an elastomer material and include an elongated flexible portion having a plurality of fold over segments to form a wave-like pattern. Preferably as well, the flexible hinge includes contact extensions at opposed ends of the elongated flexible portion for attachment to the first and second wall panels.

The transport container may include a frame assembly for slidably supporting adjacent side walls. Preferably, the second or lower wall panels of the side walls are slidably supported relative to the base by the frame assembly and the first wall panels include edgeloks for selectively connecting and disconnecting adjacent first wall panels for use and storage. The frame assembly slidably supports the second or lower panels for selective removal for access to the inner cavity of the container when adjacent first or upper wall panels are disconnected.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an isometric view of abutting, pivotable sidewalls fitted with load-transfer edgelok couplings, i.e., tangs on one panel which interdigitate with matching yokes on the other. This figure also indicates relative size and placement of sidewall gates to facilitate easy manual loading and unloading. FIG. 1 also shows the location of additional detail views of edge lock couplings and slidelatches:

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FIG. 2 shows a sectional partial view of interlocking, load-transfer features of the tang and yoke components of a typical edgelok coupling:

FIG. 3 shows examples of several embodiments of tang and yoke elements of the edgeloks. Symmetric posilatch features are shown in FIG. 3(b) while asymmetric posilatch features, including a tapered tang and a tang with projection on one side are shown in FIG. 3(a):

FIG. 4 shows sectional view of alternative 90° and 180° plioliink couplings: FIG. 4(a) shows a 90° plioliink coupling between the superbase and the sidewall in erected (left) and knockdown orientations (right). FIG. 4(b) shows erected (left) and pivoted (right) positions of an 180° plioliink coupling between a gate and a cutout zone of the sidewall:

FIG. 5(a) shows a front view of a pair of slidechannel latches to secure gate sections in the erected position: FIG. 5(b) shows a sectional view of the side latch taken through the retainer pin: the relationship of the pin extension and the retention slot is evident. This section also shows the flanges of the slidelatch engaged into formed grooves in the gate and cutout zone:

FIG. 6 shows a sectional partial view of the cover and compliant sealwings for an insulated container partially loaded with cold product. The sealwings are long enough to permit tilting the cover as it brought into contact with contents which do not completely fill the chamber. As can be seen, the tapered elastomer sealwings extend 20 to 50 mm beyond the edge of the cover and are preformed with an upward curve in their tip zone: and

FIG. 7 shows a partial isometric view of the inside of a chamber with two walls in the erected position. From this perspective, the orientation and interconnection of dewchannels of the sidewalls and super walls into a function array is clearly seen. The orientation of base

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dewchannels to drain condensate toward the corner pockets can be easily visualized.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a container.

5 FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the container of FIG. 8 illustrating the side walls slidably withdrawn.

FIG. 10 is a sectional view taken along line 10--10 of FIG. 8.

FIG. 11 is a sectional view similar to FIG. 10 illustrating the first or upper wall panel folded down.

10 FIG. 12 is a sectional view taken along line 12--12 of FIG. 8.

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of the base of the container.

FIG. 14 is a sectional view taken along line 14--14 of FIG. 8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 As can be seen from FIGS. 1 through 7, the insulated, knockdown container of this invention includes the following elements.

20 Base 10 (FIGS. 1 and 7). A rectangular component with a thermally insulated upper face adapted to drain a puddle of liquid from its center toward the nearest corner and into a drainable pocket reservoir, fitted with downward-facing bottom standoff elements at each corner to allow passage of the forks of a lifting device under the base and edge-engagement socket features along two lateral and two transverse edges.

25 Superbase 20. A set of short, insulated vertical superwall elements including two transverse and two lateral elements, all oriented substantially perpendicular to the upper face of the base and coupled rigidly together at their abutting vertical edges, all their bottom edges having mirror image projection features adapted to engage with socket features of the base.

Sidewalls 25. A set of pivotable, insulated wall elements including two transverse and two lateral sidewalls, S1 and S2, respectively.

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all oriented substantially perpendicular to the upper face of the base when erected, coupled rigidly together at their abutting vertical edges, in the erected position, by edgelok couplings, sized to permit first opposing pair to pivot inward toward each other over an angle of 90° inside the other pair still in the erected orientation, second opposing pair also pivotable inward toward each other over an angle of 90° after the first pair is already in the knockdown position, supported and guided in pivoting movements from the erected position to the knockdown position by plioliink plicated couplings; and

10 Cover 30 (FIG. 6). A removable flexible insulating structure sized for a tight-fitting vapor seal inside the lateral and transverse sidewalls at any vertical position above the superbase for the purpose of preventing heat transfer to the contents by radiation, conduction, convection and inspiration of air from the environment, which can be frictionally secured in
15 contact with the contents at any level within the height of the sidewalls.

 Sealwings 31 (FIG. 6). Compliant, curved elastomer sealwings extending from the cover edges make a positive gas seal between the cover and the inner surfaces of the sidewalls. The specific tapered form, length, thickness and physical properties of the seal wings causes them to emit a
20 distinctive sound as the cover is pushed downward from the top of the sidewalls until it is in light contact with the contents. This acoustic feature is related to the resonant frequency of the sealwing flaps as Strouhal vortices are shed from their training edges due to jets of air being expelled from the enclosed load cavity of the container. The pitch of the unique "whooshing"
25 sound is of significant value to confirm that all the other seals of the container are tight, that air is in fact being expelled in response to displacing the cover downward toward the contents and that all of the sealwings are in a dependable sealing relationship with the inner surfaces of the sidewalls.

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Edgelok 40 (FIG. 2) couplings of this invention serve to transfer hoop stresses between abutting, pivoting sidewalls of a container. Typically, edgeloks are formed from thermoplastics by extrusion-type processes and are attached along the entire length of all abutting sidewall edges. Edgelok pairs transfer loads and forces by means of mating yoke and tang features which come into an intertwined relationship when both adjacent panels are pivoted into their erected positions. To provide a secure lock to hold the sidewalls in their intertwined relationship, symmetric or asymmetric mating posilatch features are incorporated on selected faces of the tang and yoke.

Edgeloks are formed with a channel-type engagement feature 41 for attachment to the adjacent edges of the sidewalls; typically the engagement channel also contains attachment flanges 42 which mate with preformed grooves in the sidewalls and provide additional mechanical load transfer between the panel and the edgelok. Typically, the edgelok channel is a light interference fit with the mating, prepared vertical edges of the pivoting sidewalls and full-length edgeloks can be slid manually into position. Adhesives, conventional fasteners (e.g., pop rivets, screws, etc.) as well as bonding/welding methods can be used to provide additional strength and stiffness in the joint between the sidewall edge and the edgelok.

Posilatch elements 50 (FIG. 3) function to maintain the erected sidewalls in full engagement while the chamber or container is being loaded or unloaded, i.e., to prevent accidental disengagement and spilling of the contents. A further benefit of the posilatch is to maintain the fully engaged position of the tang and yoke under vibration, twisting and tilting during handling of a loaded container. The most significant benefit of the posilatch is to provide additional sealing against inspired air being drawn or pumped into the insulated space by "oil-canning" of the sidewalls during handling. Posilatch elements may be either symmetric or asymmetric with

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respect to the plane of intertwinement of the tang and yoke. Symmetric configurations 51 shown in FIG. 3(b) have greater seal area and are preferred for containers for heavy, cold loads. Asymmetric posilatch elements 52 shown in FIG. 3(a) which are positioned at the zone of maximum compression between the tang and yoke, increase in engagement directly with increases in the force loading on the edgelok.

Pliolinks 60 (FIG. 4) are plicated elastomer couplings which serve to guide and control pivoting motions of sidewalls and gates 80 of knockdown containers of this invention. Pliolinks are elongated strips of serpentine-pleated elastomer 61 adapted for attachment to edges of pivoting, insulated sidewall or gate panels. The typical thickness range of sidewall panels is 20-80 mm. The width, elastomer stiffness, and pleat compliance of the specific plioliink are balanced to prevent tensile overstress and permanent deformation-set of the elastomer strip during container storage for an extended period at room temperature in the knockdown position, i.e., pivoted 90° from the erected position.

For 90° pivoting of sidewalls, the plioliink strip is attached to preformed step zones 26 of the superbase and the abutting sidewall. The entire width of the plioliink strip may be reinforced by encapsulating a centered fabric layer i.e., woven, knit, or non-woven fibers such as amide, imide, carbon, etc. The two lateral edges of the plioliink strip 63 may be buttressed with stiffening channels, strips or plates to prevent stress concentration at points where the edges are secured to the panels by fasteners such as screws or rivets. Alternately, the edges of the plioliink strip may be formed into a unique T-shaped rib which snaps with tight interference into a mating groove formed in the edges of the parts to be coupled for pivotal movement. For additional strength, the T-rib embodiment lends itself to use of a liquid adhesive for permanent bonding of the plioliink into the pivotal elements. Sinewave-type pleats in the plioliink

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are formed by molding in conventional elastomers such as neoprene or by extrusion for TPE elastomers. For typical sidewalls, the undulating sine pleats of the plioliink are extruded from basic TPE material such as Kraton (tm 1- 5 mm thick), having a period in the range 5-20 mm and a peak-to-peak height of 8-20 mm.

Slidelatches (FIG. 5) are pairs of slidable channel elements which interconnect the top edge portion of a pivoting gate with the top edges of adjacent cutaway openings 71. With both slidelatches in their first latched position, 72, the gate is secured across the opening; with both slidelatches in their second retracted position, the gate can be pivoted up to 180° inward into the container. Channel-like slidelatch elements are movable to and fro over a distance of 1-2 panel thicknesses and are retained laterally by a through pin 73 which extends from the sidewall and engages an elongated slot 74 in the slidelatch. Slidelatches are retained against pivotal movement by an edge flange 75 which extends into a mating groove in the gate 76 and cutaway opening. The sidewalls of the channel of the slidelatch are thick enough to support low levels of externally-applied inward force and load as might occur during handling or transit. The gate and cutaway are prepared with mating conical alignment pegs/sockets to assure that forces and loads arising from shifting of the contents are supported by the broad mating flanges of the gate and the cutaway opening. For a loaded container, the interdigitated pegs/sockets support distortional loads upon the sidewalls, and the purpose of the slidelatches is to maintain full engagement of the pegs with the sockets. Slidelatches may be prepared by extrusion of metals, alloys or polymers to the desired flanged-channel profile. Alternatively, they may be formed from alloys or polymers by rolling or drawing methods.

Dewchannels 90 (FIG. 7) are drainage flow paths formed integral with the inner surfaces of the sidewalls, superbase and base upper

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face. During loading an erected container with cold products, when the cover is removed and the inner surfaces of the sidewalls, superbase and base are fully exposed to humid air, liquid condensate "dew" will form on all the cold surfaces that are below the air dew point. Typical paperboard packages for food or pharmaceuticals in contact with these surfaces will be wetted by dew and resulting capillary flows will transfer contaminants from the container surfaces and the environment into and onto the product. Frozen products, such as ice cream cartons in contact with the top face of the base, are particularly sensitive to contamination by accumulations of dew which form "puddles" on the base. An interconnected array of dewchannels according to this invention provides a set capillary channels to purge surface dew from the base, superbase and sidewalls and draw the liquid residue into drainable pockets below the four corners of the base. To allow continuous release of collected liquid dew from the base pockets, each pocket is fitted with a check valve which assures egress of liquid and prevents entry of environmental liquids as might result from standing water on a loading dock exposed to rain.

The cover 30 (FIG. 6) is a tight-fitting, insulated panel which prevents heat exchange and air inspiration between the contents and the environment. The edges of the cover are fitted with sealwings 31 which form a positive gas seal for the top of the enclosed load space. Sealwings are compliant, curved elastomer flaps which extend from the edges of the cover and are slightly deflected when they come into contact with the inner surfaces of the sidewalls.

EXAMPLES OF ALTERNATIVE EMBODIMENTS

Example 1. Alternative Forms, Sizes, Application Fields

The knockdown insulated carriers of this invention can be prepared in a wide variety of sizes for many diverse purposes. A container with a two or four-wheeled base, in the general form of a hand truck, would

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be useful in a hospital or restaurant. In certain cases, snap-on type removable wheels and axles could be fitted to the container after it is unloaded from the transport trailer. A carrier with a manual lift bale or lift eye for engagement with a wheeled machine would be useful for galleys in a train or airliner. Likewise, a unique form container shaped to nest into the hull contours of the loadbay of an aircraft would be useful for air shipments of perishable goods such as bulk seafood or pharmaceutical fluids. Indeed, the knockdown insulated containers of this invention would be of significant value for transport of food and medical supplied to a war zone or natural disaster.

One major embodiment is in the form of pallet-type containers designed to be handled with a wheeled manual jack (one high) or a powered forklift (stacked two-high). Table 1 gives typical dimensional range

TABLE 1 Typical Size Ranges, Pallet-Style Containers		
Feature	Parameter(s)	Size Range, SI Units
S1, S2 Sidewalls	Length	0.8 < meters < 1.5
	Height	0.2 < meters < 1
	Thickness	20 < mm < 80
Superbase Walls	Length	0.8 < meters < 1.5
	Height	60 < mm < 300
	Thickness	20 < mm < 100
Base	Length	0.8 < meters < 1.5
	Width	0.8 < meters < 1.5
	Height	130 < mm < 230
	Max. Foot Ht	80 < mm < 150

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TABLE 2 Typical Materials for Pallet-Type Containers				
Feature	Element	Material	Process	Structural Details
S1, S2 Panels	Skin insulation	Polyolefin, PE Urethane Foam	Blowmolded Injected	0.4 < mm < 2.2 wall thickness 0.1 mm diam. pores, 20 < mm < 150 thick
Superbase	Skin insulation	Polyolefin, PE Urethane Foam	Blowmolded Injected	0.4 < mm < 2.2 wall thickness 0.1 mm diam. pores, 20 < mm < 150 thick
Base	Frame Insulation	Polyolefin, PE, PP Urethane Foam	Injected Attached	4 < mm < 12 section thickness 0.1 mm diam. pores, 20 < mm < 70 thick, deck
Cover	Sheath Core Sealwing	Film, Fabric, Nonwoven closed-cell Foam elastomer	Formed Cut sheet Formed	Surf. coating w. crease lines/zones foldable, segments, strips compliant, compressible shaped strips 3 < mm < 15, tapered fin edge extension

TABLE 3 Typical Yoke and Tang Load Couplings			
Feature	Material	Parameter	Characteristic
Tang	Polyolefin, PE, PP ABS Polyamide, Nylon 66 Polycarbonate	(Thickness of section at maximum load stress)	6 < mm < 12 5 < mm < 10 5 < mm < 10 5 < mm < 10
Yoke	Polyolefin, PE, PP ABS Polyamide, nylon 66 Polycarbonate	(Thickness of section at maximum load stress)	6 < mm < 12 5 < mm < 10 5 < mm < 10 5 < mm < 10

values for pallet-type containers. For two-high stacking in truck transport, an alternative base configuration with edge-alignment features and wide

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edge flanges for spreading the compression load would be needed for loads of more than 300 kg in the upper unit.

Example 2. Alternative Materials for Base, Panels, Edgelok, Couplings, Insulation, Plicated Elements, and Slidelatches.

Table 2 lists a range of typical alternative materials, processes and structural details for typical pallet-type insulated containers. These materials and section-thickness values are also valid for light and medium duty containers with minimal insulation values. For heavy-load containers, the base, superbase, and wall panels must be prepared from thicker-gauge, high-strength polymers and the injected foam/method must be chosen for strength and impact resistance of the resulting structure rather than thermal conductivity.

Typically, large, flat, rectangular wall panels for superbase and S1, S2 sides up to 75 mm thick are made by blowmolding processes with a wide variety of thermoplastics; other processes such as vacuum forming and compression molding could also be used for thinner, smaller panels and special structures/shapes. By compensating the thickness and size of the parison, the final wall thickness of the blowmolded shells are adjustable over a relatively wide range, i.e., 0.5 - 5 mm.

Extrusion-type processes are used to form the special-shape sections for the yoke and tang elements of the edgeloks and the slidechannel latches. A wide variety of thermoplastics is used for these sections depending upon strength, cost, and bonding/fastening considerations for assembly. For increased column stiffness to support loading insulated containers 2-high, the edgeloks are prepared with heavier wall sections and deeper channels for engaging the sidewall edges. Thermoplastics with maximal strength and impact toughness are used for containers to transport heavy items or 3-high stacking. Because of the shape and light loading,

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slidechannel latches can be extruded from any convenient thermoplastic; transparent or special colors/patterns are used to provide a visible indication that the latches are fully engaged.

Plicated couplings between the pivoting panels are molded to
5 the desired serpentine shape using standard elastomers such as SBR, U, FPM, CR, etc. (all ASTM-designations); for maximum tear resistance, fabric reinforcement is also used. TPE compositions is directly extruded to the desired serpentine form as needed for gates and sidewalls.

Sealwing elements are made of synthetic elastomers such as
10 polysiloxane, TPE, polyurethane, etc. Their curved-tip form, $10 < \text{radius of curvature, mm} < 100$, and tapered thickness from base to tip, $5 < \text{thickness, mm} < 0.05$, allows the use of many alternative molding or extrusion processes.

Example 3. Loading of Edgeloks, Posilatches and Resulting Stresses

15 Table 3 discloses typical materials, shape and dimensional ranges for the edgelok and posilatches, especially the yoke and tang features for a pallet-type embodiment of the insulated chamber of this invention.

Posilatches are mating engagement protrusions on the tang and yoke which require a positive elastic deflection of the yoke and tang. The
20 shape of the camming surfaces, the amount of deflection required to reach full engagement and the amount of residual spring force applied between the yoke and tang at full engagement are all important design factors. For long life and minimal wear between the camming surfaces, the maximum yoke stress during engagement should not exceed about 50 percent of the rupture
25 strength and the long-term residual stress at full engagement should not exceed about 10 percent of the rupture strength. For typical pallet-type containers with wall thickness in the range of 30-45 mm, the yoke deflection during and after engagement are 0.5-0.8 mm and 0.05-0.2 mm, respectively.

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For a pallet-type container, the sidewalls are a composite of a thick center layer of insulating foam, 30-50 mm thick, covered on both sides by a tough, blowmolded skin, 1-3 mm thick. Sidewall strength in simple flexure is sensitive to the thickness of the blowmolded skin and the shear strength of the foam-skin interface. Assuming the container is loaded with a reinforced bladder filled with liquid such as culture media, the outside faces of the sidewalls will be loaded in tension. One "soft landing" failure mode for avoiding overloading of the container would be to have the sidewalls bow elastically enough to be visually detected well before the bladder is filled with liquid. Addition of stiffening ribs which extend generally in a lateral or circumferential direction formed into the skin of the outer face of the sidewalls is an effective way of increasing their stiffness toward loads exerted by container contents. Optimally, such external reinforcing ribs would be larger and or more closely spaced toward the top of the sidewalls.

Example 4. Thermal Characteristics of Edgeloks and Sidewalls

Equivalent thermal conductivity of the composite superwall and sidewall panels for typical pallet-type applications should fall in the range of 0.02 - 0.04 W/m-deg. Major thermal shunt paths, such as "kiss zones" of the blowmolded sidewall skin layers where the insulation thickness is zero, must be eliminated or kept to a minimum. In order to achieve overall maximum thermal isolation for the chamber, the insulation injection process can be done in two or more stages to place material with the lowest thermal conductivity at the thinnest insulation zones or at locations of maximum heat flux by all mechanisms combined.

For maximal thermal isolation of the contents in a hot, humid environment, the external surfaces of the base, cover, sidewalls, and superwalls should have a laminated film or coating of IR-reflective material.

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such as a thin film of aluminum, to reduce radiation heat transfer to a minimum.

Example 5. Dewchannel Characteristics and Properties

Dewchannels. Drain paths formed integral with the inside
5 surfaces of sidewalls, superwalls, and base provide a preferred channel to direct the flow of wall condensate away from the container contents and thus prevent contamination. A drop of liquid formed anywhere on the inner surfaces of the insulated container of this invention will be directed along a set of interconnected capillary channels, dewchannels, and into a drainable
10 reservoir pocket formed integral with the base. The dewchannels in the vertical inner faces are formed in fan-like array pointing toward the nearest corner pocket. Dewchannels are formed into the blowmolded inner surface as a narrow capillary slot, 0.1 - 0.3 mm wide, approximately 2-4 mm deep and the channels are selectively prepared or treated to become hydrophilic,
15 i.e. easily wettable by water. Base dewchannels, which do not depend upon capillary wetting for flow direction control, can be valleys formed between a fan-like array of ridges extending upward from the top surface of the base and directed generally from the center of the base area and toward a focus at the corners to connect with vertical channels to direct flow downward and
20 into the pockets. Base dewchannels are typically about 3-5 mm wide, 3-10 mm deep and are separated by lands at least 100 mm wide. By positioning the insulated cover at a slight angle, dew collected on its inner surface will be directed to the lowest corners. To allow for extended storage, the volume of each of the 4 base drain pockets should be about 1 liter.

25 Known plasma treatment methods can be used to prepare local hydrophilic surface areas of polymers, i.e., having good wettability by water.

FIGS. 8-13 show an alternate embodiment of a transport container 500. As shown in FIGS. 8 and 9, the transport container 500 includes a base 502 and four side walls 504. The side walls 504 are

perpendicularly aligned relative to one another and extend perpendicularly from the base 502 to form a box like structure defining an inner cavity 506 for storing goods.

Side walls 504 include first (upper) and second (lower) wall panels 508 and 510 and gate 512. The gate 512 is hingedly connected to the first wall panel 508 so that the gate 512 may be selectively opened and closed (as indicated by arrow 512a of FIG. 9) to access goods during transport. Preferably, gate 512 is hingedly connected to the first wall panel 508 by an elongated flexible hinge 63 as shown in FIGS. 4a and 4b. A latching assembly 514, similar to that shown in FIGS. 5a and 5b, may be used to selectively lock and unlock the gate 512 relative to the first wall panel 508.

As shown in FIGS. 9-11, the first and second wall panels 508 and 510 are hingedly connected to pivot between a use position and a storage position, as indicated by arrow 515 of FIGS. 9 and 10. The first wall panels 508 pivot relative to the second wall panels 510 to fold down to the storage position as illustrated in FIG. 11. The second wall panels 510 are slidably supported relative to the base 502 so that separate first and second wall panels 508 and 510 may be removed for access to the inner cavity 506 for loading and unloading. The first and second wall panels 508 and 510 may be slidably removed as indicated by arrow 510a of FIG. 9.

As shown in FIGS. 10 and 11, the first and second wall panels 508 and 510 are hingedly connected by an elongated flexible hinge 516. The first wall panel 508 includes a stepped hinge flange 518. The second wall panel 510 includes a stepped hinge flange 520 and support flange 522. The stepped hinge flange 518 of the first wall panel 508 and the stepped hinge flange 520 of the second wall panel 510 are cooperatively aligned to mate to form a stepped connection.

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The elongated flexible hinge 516 (or plioliinks) includes an elongated flexible portion 524, and contact extensions 526 and 528. The contact extensions 526 and 528 are at opposed ends of the elongated flexible portion 524. The contact extensions 526 and 528 are relatively flat portions
5 for connecting opposed ends of the flexible hinge 516 to the hinge flanges 518 and 520 of the first and second panels 508 and 510, respectively. The contact extensions 526 and 528 are connected to the corners 518a and 520a of the stepped hinge flanges 518 and 520. The contact extensions 526 and 528 are connected to the corners 518a and 520a by a suitable mechanical
10 fastener.

The elongated flexible portion 524 is formed of a plurality of fold over segments 524a to form a wave-like pattern. Preferably, the elongated flexible portion 524 includes between 3 to 7 fold over segments 524a. The fold over segments 524a of the hinge 516 serve to enhance the
15 hinging characteristics of the flexible hinge 516 and provide a seal between the inner cavity 506 of the container 500 and the ambient air for a thermal transport container.

Adjacent first wall panels 508 are selectively locked in the use position by an edgelok coupling assembly 530 as shown in detail in FIG. 12.
20 The edgelok coupling assembly 530 includes cooperating edgeloks 532. The edgeloks 532 include base 533, legs 534 and 536, attachment flanges 538 and 540, wall channel 542, latch channel 544 and latch extension 546.

Legs 534 and 536 extend from the base 533 in spaced opposed relation to form a U-shaped member forming the wall channel 542. The
25 attachment flanges 538 and 540 extend perpendicularly from legs 534 and 536, respectively. The base 533, legs 534 and 536, wall channel 542 and attachment flanges 538 and 540 form the wall attachment portion of the edgeloks 532.

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The wall attachment portion of edgeloks 532 is attached to the first wall panels 508. The first wall panels 508 have opposed edge portions. The edge portions includes a first width portion 552 and a smaller second width portion 554. The legs 534 and 536 are spaced to define a wall channel 542 that is similarly sized to the first width portions 552 of the first wall panels 508. In particular, the legs 534 and 536 are spaced to frictionally engage the first width portion 552 of the first wall panels 508. The second width portions 554 are sized smaller than the first width portions 552 to accommodate the attachment flanges 538 and 540. The wall attachment portions of the edgeloks 532 slide onto the edge portions of the first wall panels 508 and attach the edgeloks 532 to the first wall panels 508. The edgeloks 532 may be permanently attached to the first wall panels 508 by conventional mechanical fasteners. The attachment flanges 538 and 540 are provided to maintain the connection of the edgeloks 532 to the first wall panels 508 and provide structural integrity.

The latch channels 544 and latch extensions 546 of the edgeloks 532 form the latch portion of the edgelok 532. The latch extension 546 is connected to base 533 by arm 558. The arm 558 extends from the base 533 and the latch extension 546 extends perpendicularly from the arm 558. The extent of the arm 558 defines the latch channel 544 between the base 533 and latch extension 546. The latch channels 544 and latch extensions 546 of edgeloks 532 are oriented so that cooperating edgeloks 532 attach adjacent perpendicularly aligned first wall panels 508 to provide a yoke and tang connection where the latch extension 546 of one edgelok 532 fits into the latch channel 544 of an adjacent edgelok 532 to selectively connect and disconnect adjacent first wall panels 508 as illustrated by arrow 559. Alternate embodiments of an edgelok coupling assembly are shown in FIGS. 3a and 3b.

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As shown in FIGS. 10 and 13, the base 502 includes a floor 560, legs 562 (or standoff elements), corner attachment assemblies 566 and a base flange channel 568. The legs 562 extend perpendicularly downward from the base 502 to support the base 502 above the ground. The length of the legs 562 is designed to allow a forklift or other machine access to lift and move the container 500. The corner attachment assemblies 566 are fixedly attached to the base 502 and extend perpendicularly therefrom to support adjacent second wall panels 510 to form the superbase. In particular, the corner attachment assemblies 566 are positioned at four corners of the base 502 to provide a frame for slidably supporting the second wall panels 510.

As shown in FIGS 10 and 13, the base flange channel 568 is sized so that the support flange 522 of the second wall panel 510 frictionally fits therein. Conventional fasteners, such as a nut and bolt, are used to selectively attach the support flange 522 of the second wall panel 510 to the base 502. The floor 560 of the base 502 may be convex or concave shaped to facilitate draining. Preferably the floor 560 of the base 502 is convex and drainage openings are provide at the corners of the base 502 (not shown). Alternatively, if the floor 560 is concave a drainage opening is provided at the center of the base 502 (not shown).

As shown more clearly in FIG. 14, the corner attachment assemblies 566 includes a base 568, first spaced legs 570 and 572, first wall channel 574, first opposed attachment flanges 576 and 578, second spaced legs 580 and 582, second wall channel 584 and second opposed attachment flanges 586 and 588.

Legs 570 and 572 extend from the base 568 in spaced opposed relation to form a U-shaped member forming the first wall channel 574. Legs 580 and 582 extend from the base 568 in spaced opposed relation to form a U-shaped member forming the second wall channel 584.

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The second wall panels 510 have opposed edge portions. The edge portions include first width portions 592 and second smaller width portions 594. The opposed legs 570 and 572 and opposed legs 580 and 582 are spaced to define wall channels 574 and 584, respectively, that are sized to allow the first width portion 592 of the second wall panels 510 to be slidably inserted into the wall channels 574 or 584. Legs 570, 572 and 580, 584 are aligned to perpendicularly connect adjacent second wall panels 510. Preferably, the size of the wall channels 574 and 584 is sufficiently designed to allow for one or all of the second wall panels 510 to be selectively removed from the corner attachment assemblies 566 to facilitate unloading of the container as illustrated in FIG. 9 (arrow 510a).

The first attachment flanges 576 and 578 and second attachment flanges 586 and 588 extend perpendicularly from the first opposed legs 570 and 572 and second opposed legs 580 and 582, respectively. The second width portions 594 are sized smaller than the first width portions 592 to accommodate the first attachment flanges 576 and 578 and the second attachment flanges 586 and 588. The attachment flanges 576, 578, 586 and 588 are aligned and spaced to contact the second width portions 594 of the second wall panels 510 to keep the edge portions of the second wall panel from becoming inadvertently disengaged from the corner attachment assemblies 566.

Thus, there has been described a container where adjacent first wall panels 508 may be disconnected and folded down for storage and also adjacent first wall panels 508 may be disconnected and a second wall panel 510 may be slidably removed from the corner attachment assemblies 566 to remove the side wall 504 for access to the inner cavity 506 of the container 500 for unloading.

Preferably, the panels 508 and 510 may be formed of a blow molded polymer material such as high density polyethylene. The base 502

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is thermal formed of high density polyethylene. The panels and base are preferably formed of a hollow core and filled with a polyurethane foam or other insulating material. Preferably, the base is reinforced with steel tubing for structural integrity. The panels include recessed portions 599 (FIGS. 8
5 and 9) to increase structural integrity.

Preferably, the edgelok coupling assemblies 530 and corner attachment assemblies 566 are formed of a plastic material such as polyvinyl chloride. The elongated flexible hinge 516 is preferably formed of a thermal elastomer material.

10 Although the present invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, workers skilled in the art will recognize that changes may be made in form and detail without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A transport container comprising:
a base;
a plurality of side walls, said side walls being perpendicularly
connected to form a container having an inner cavity;
cooperating edgeloks for selectively connecting and
disconnecting a detachable extent of adjacent side
walls, said edgeloks extending along the entire
detachable extent of adjacent side walls, said
cooperating edgeloks including:
a wall attachment portion for attaching the edgeloks to
the detachable extent of the side walls;
a latch extension; and
a latch channel wherein the latch extension of one
edgelok frictionally fits into the latch channel of
an adjacent edgelok to selectively connect and
disconnect cooperating adjacent edgeloks.
2. The transport container of claim 1 wherein the wall attachment
portion is a U-shaped member having opposite legs defining a wall channel
therebetween, the wall channel being sized to receive an edge portion of the
detachable extent of the side walls and the opposed legs of the U-shaped
member include attachment flanges extending therefrom designed to
cooperate with a recess of the edge portion to secure the U-shaped member
relative to the edge portion of the side wall.
3. The edgeloks of claim 1 wherein the edgeloks are formed of
a flexible material and a first edgelok includes a posilatch extension and a
second adjacent edgelok includes a posilatch recess, the insertion of the latch
extension of the first edgelok flexing the latch extension of the second

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edgelok to snap fit the posilatch extension into the posilatch recess for securely connecting first and second adjacent edgeloks.

4. The edgeloks of claim 1 wherein the latch extension and the latch channel are symmetrically shaped.

5 5. The edgeloks of claim 1 wherein the latch extension and the latch channel are asymmetrically shaped.

6. The transport container of claim 1 wherein the side walls are formed of first and second wall panels hingedly connected by a flexible hinge.

10 7. The transport container of claim 6 wherein the flexible hinge includes a plurality of fold over segments and opposed contact ends for securing the flexible hinge to the first and second wall panels.

8. The transport container of claim 1 including a frame assembly attached to the base and extending upwardly, essentially perpendicularly, therefrom, for slidably connecting adjacent side walls relative to the base
15 along a slidable extent for slidably removing selective side walls for access to the inner cavity of the container.

9. The transport container of claim 8 wherein the side walls include first and second wall panels hingedly connected, and adjacent first
20 wall panels include cooperating edgeloks to define the detachable extent of adjacent side walls and adjacent second wall panels are slidably supported by the frame assembly to define the slidable extent of the side walls.

10. The transport container of claim 8 wherein the frame assembly includes a plurality of corner attachment assemblies having perpendicularly
25 aligned wall channels for slidably supporting adjacent side walls, the wall channels being sized similar to edge portions of the side walls to slidably support the edge portions of the side walls.

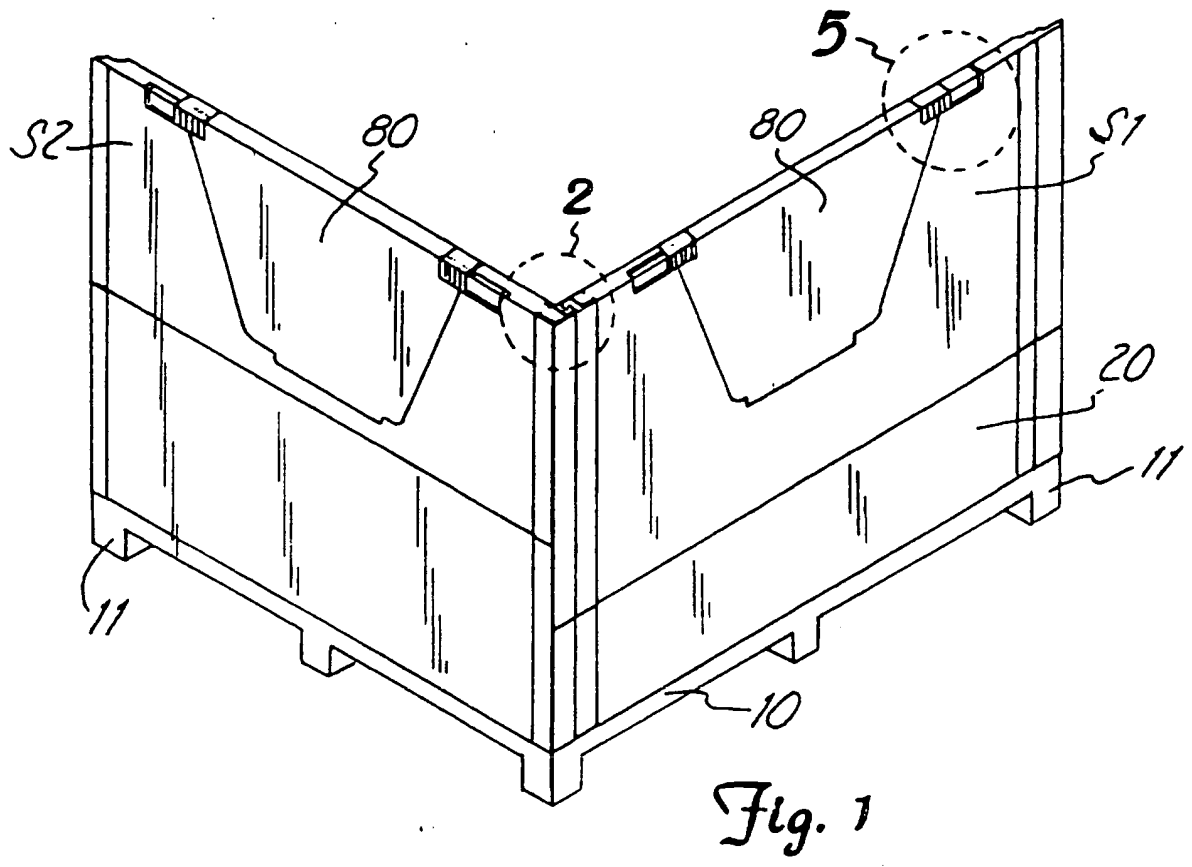


Fig. 1

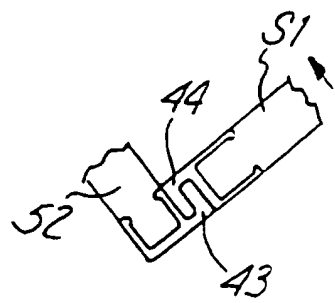


Fig. 2

Fig. 3a

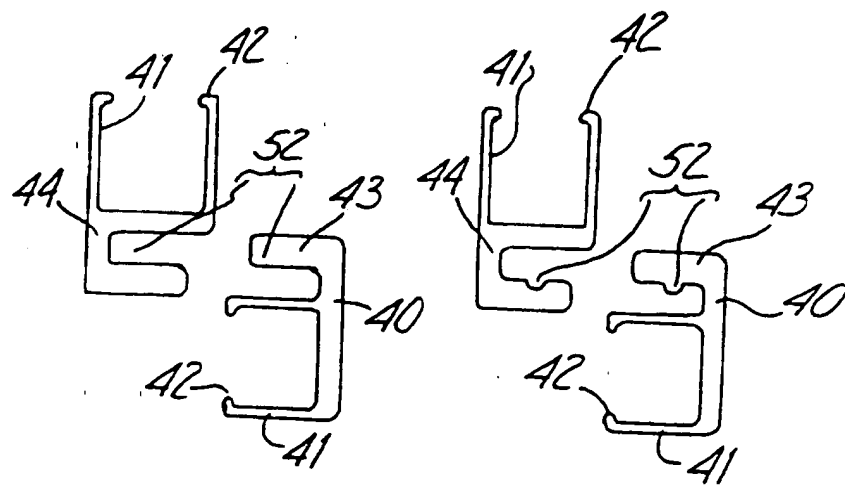
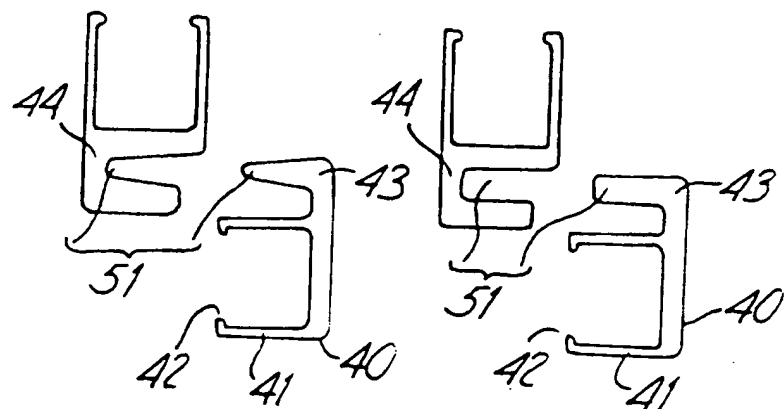


Fig. 3b



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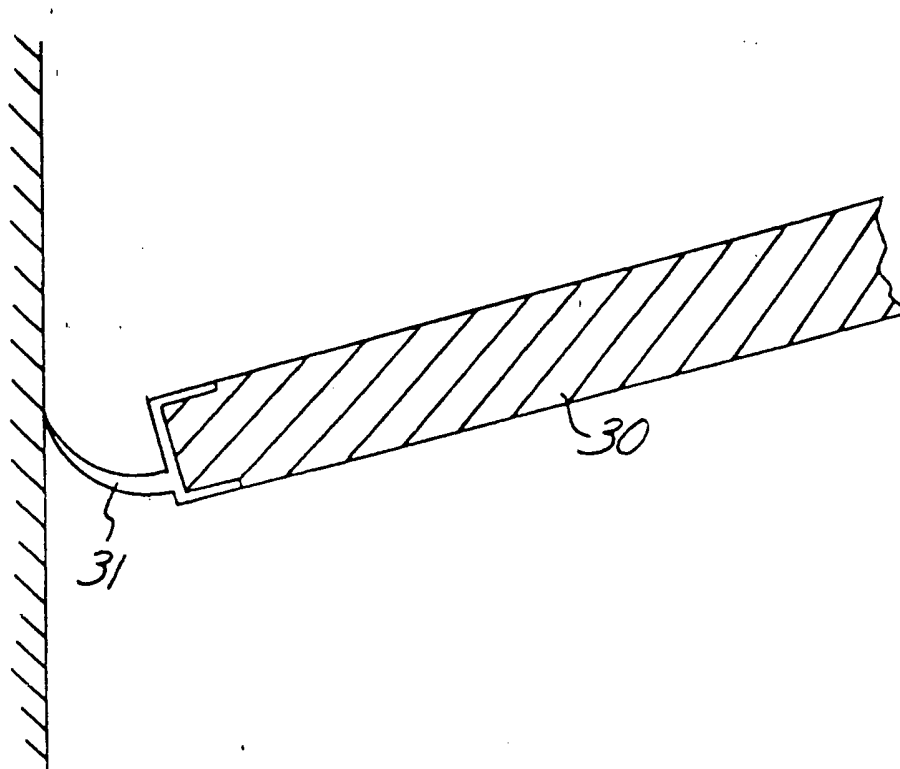
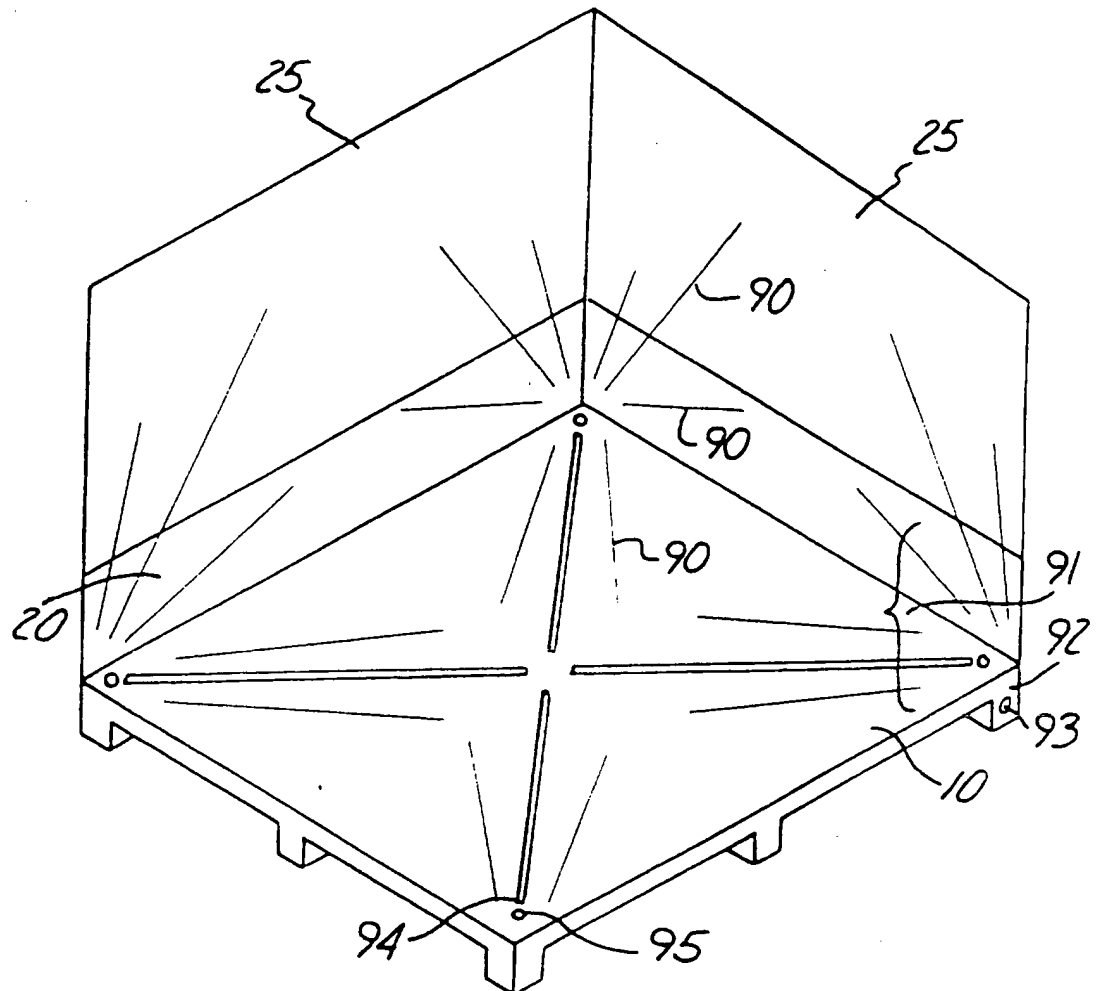


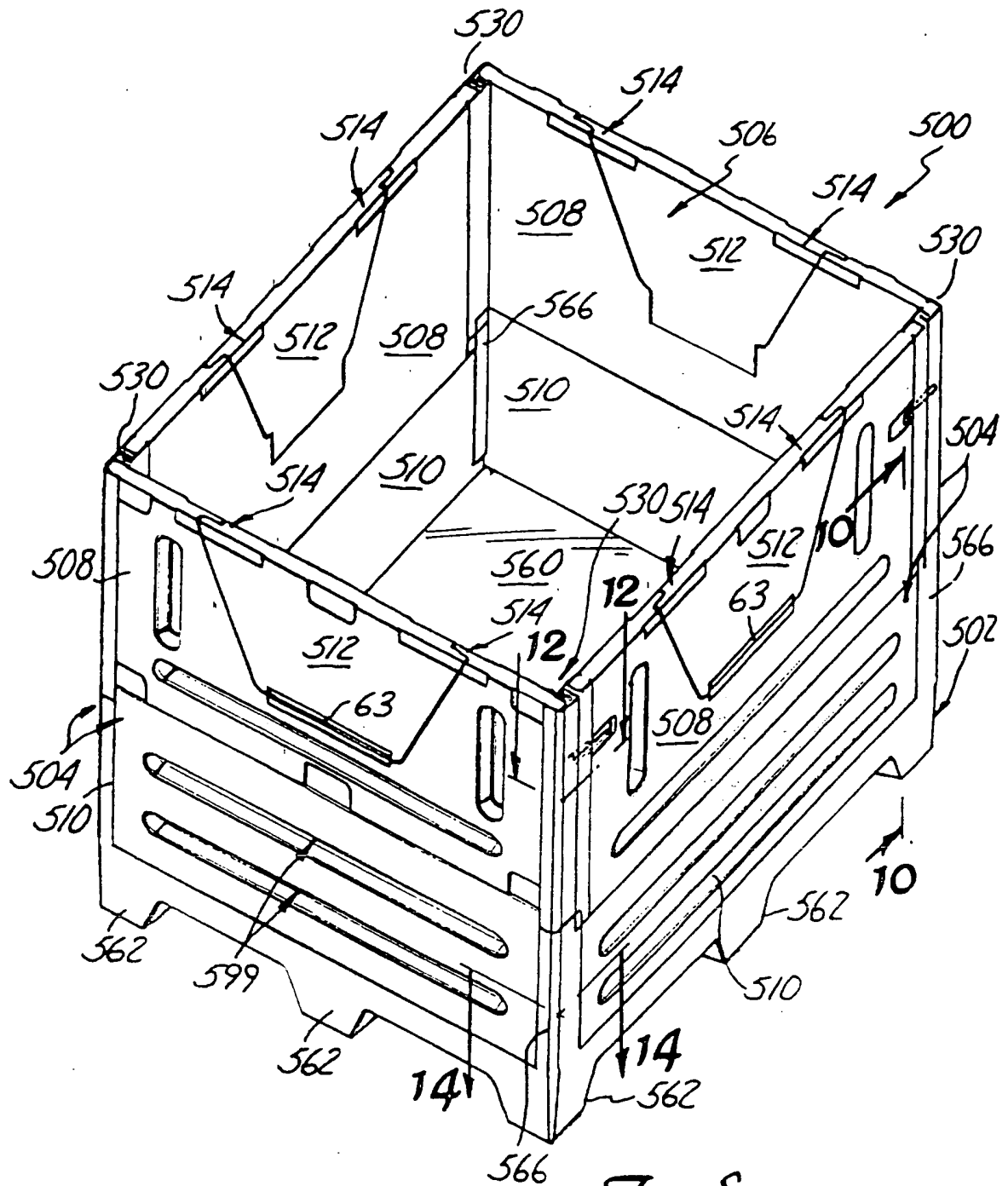
Fig. 6

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Fig. 7



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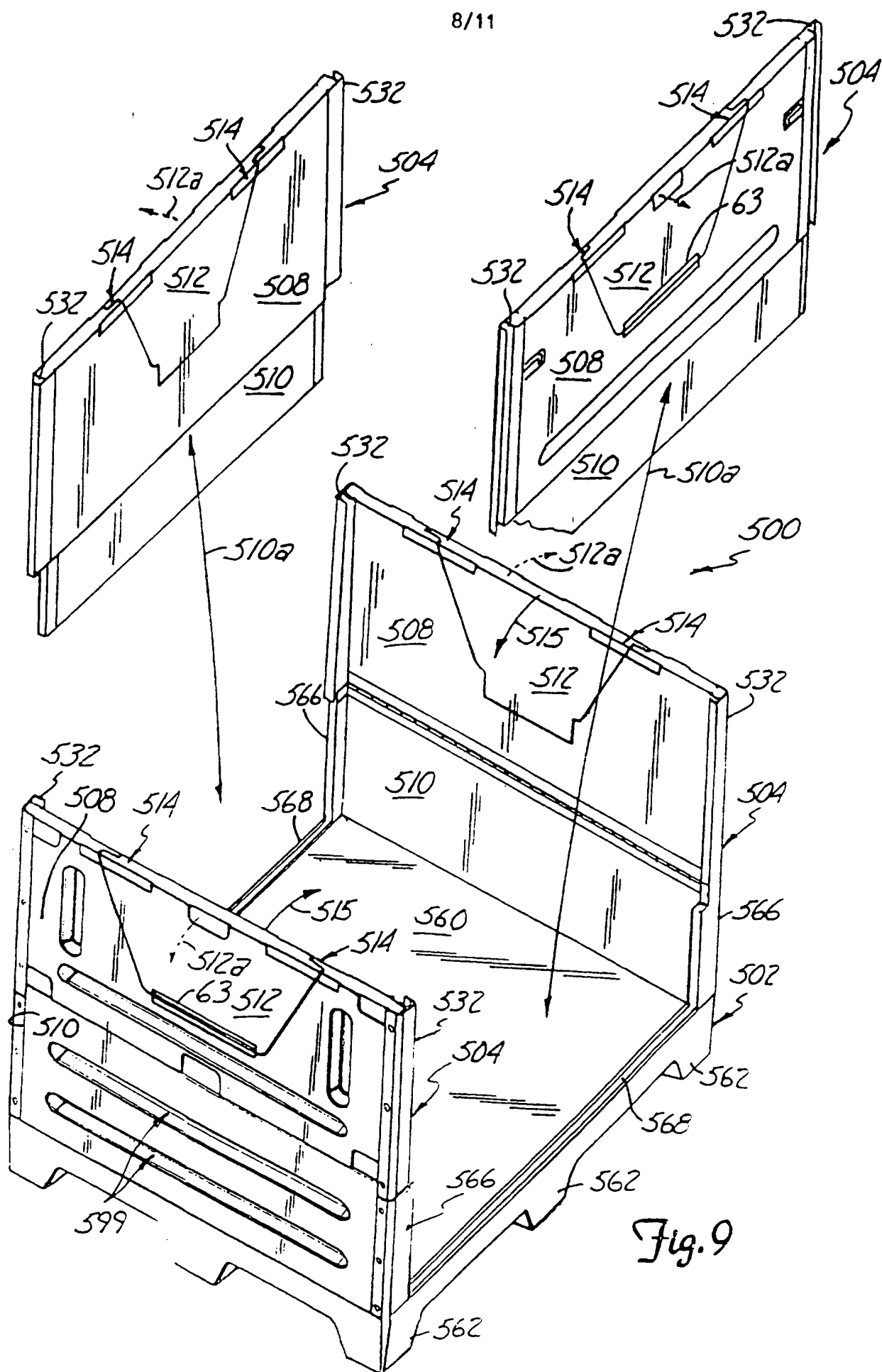
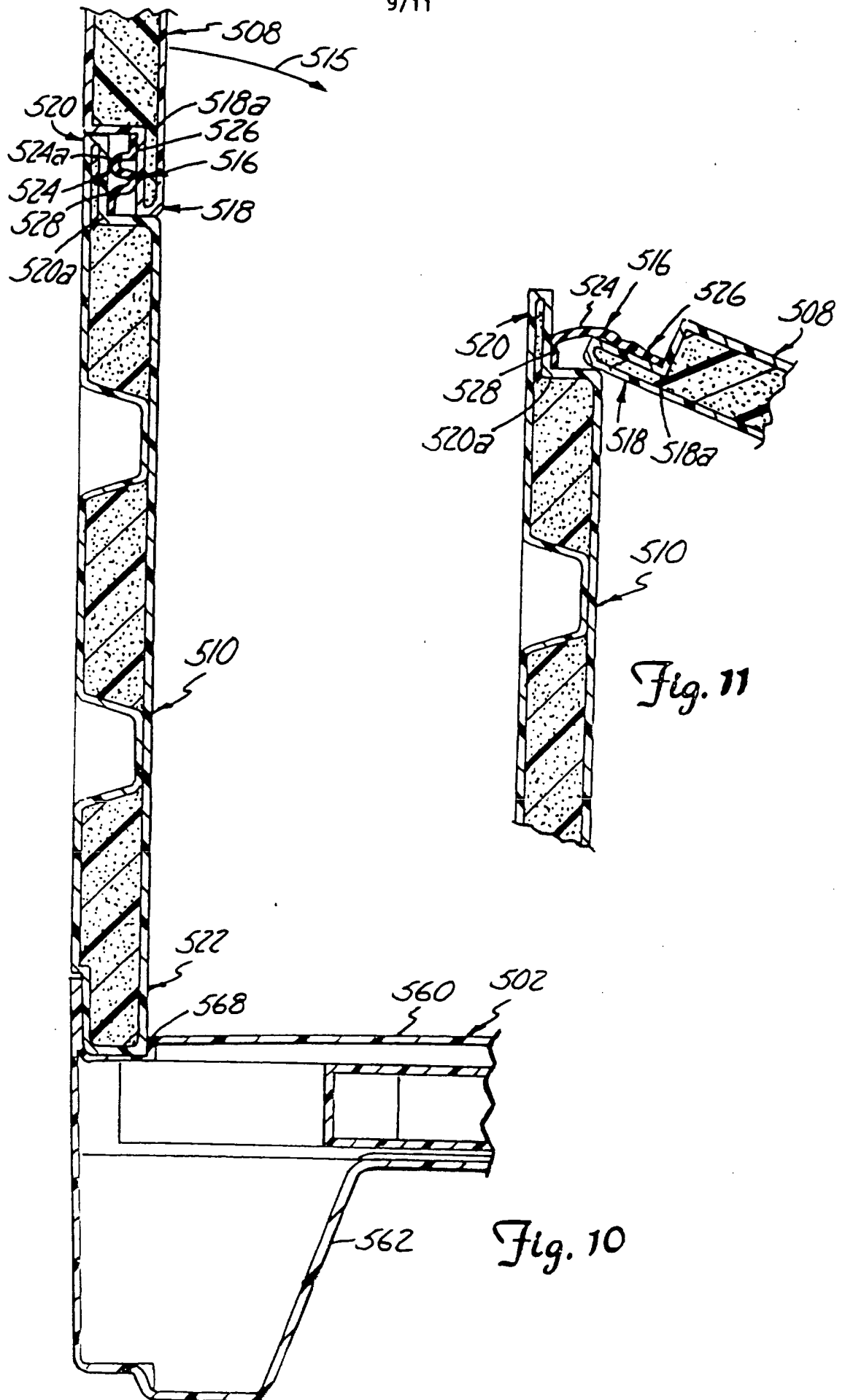


Fig. 9

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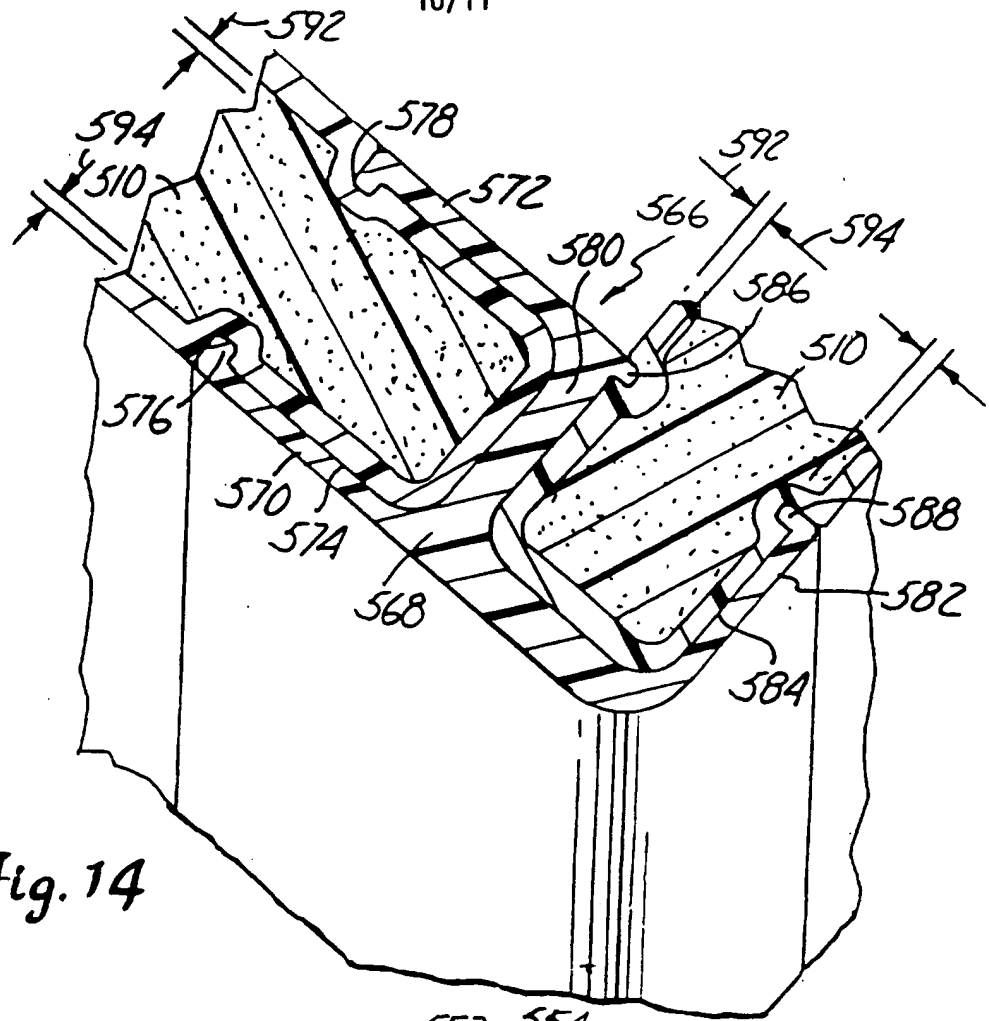


Fig. 14

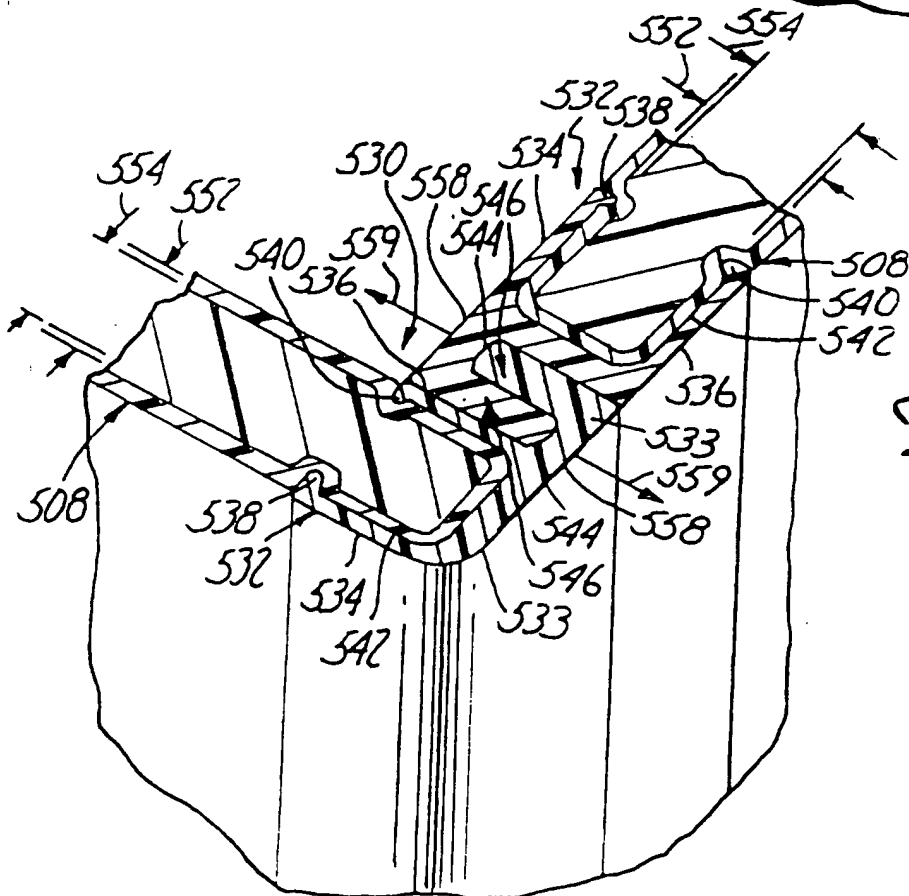


Fig. 12

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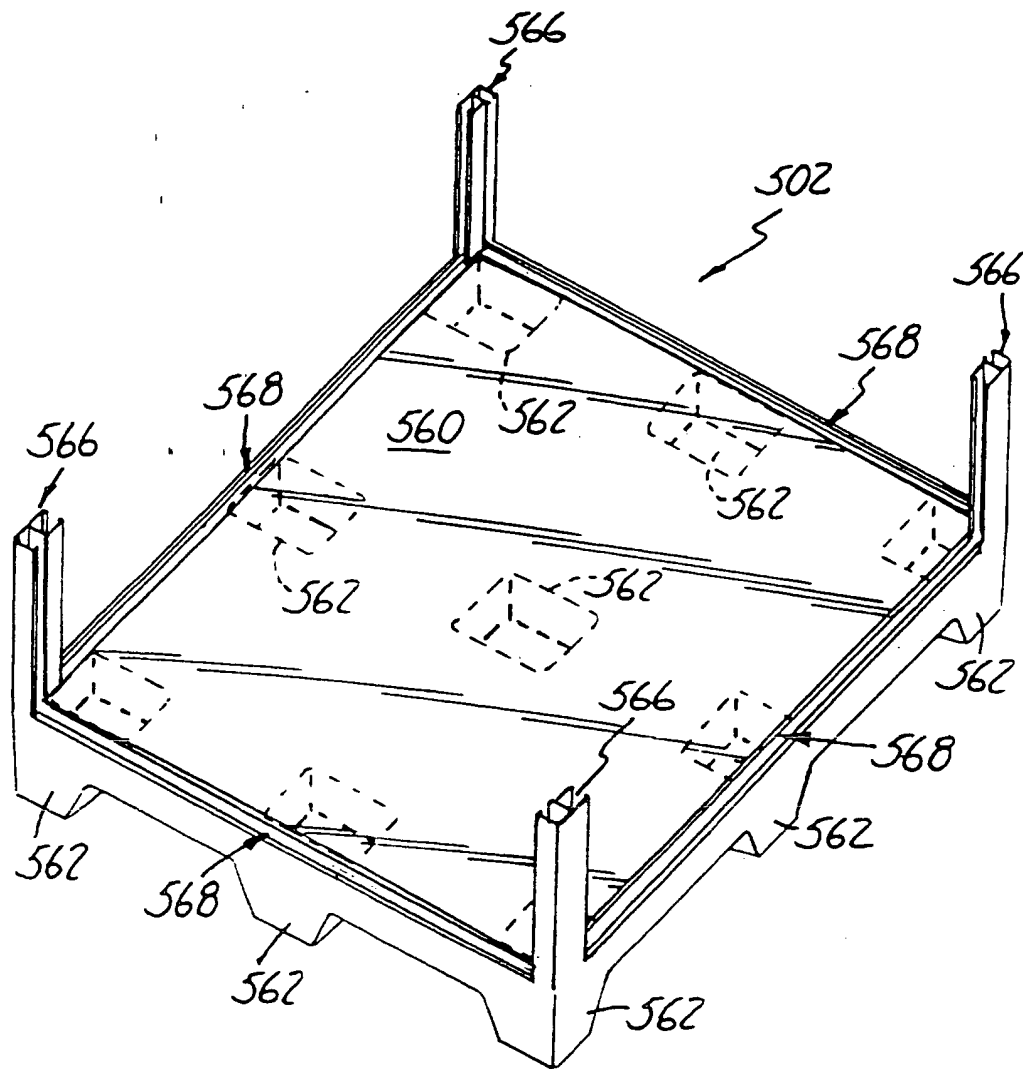


Fig. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/04546

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :B65D 6/16, 88/12
US CL :220/4.31, 4.33, 1.5, 691

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 220/4.28, 4.31, 4.33, 1.5, 682, 691

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	US, A, 3,940,007 (GRIFFITHS) 24 Feburary 1976, whole document.	1,5,8 ----- 2-4,6-7,9-10
X --- Y	US, A, 4,221,302 (KUPERSMIT) 9 SEPTEMBER 1980, See entire document.	1,5 ----- 2-4,6-10
X --- Y	US, A, 5,161,709 (Oestreich, Jr.) 10 November 1992, see entire document.	1,4,6-7 ----- 2-3,5,8-10
Y	US, A, 5,204,149 (PHENICIE ET AL) 20 April 1993, see entire document.	3

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents.	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search 27 JUNE 1995	Date of mailing of the international search report 05 SEP 1995
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231	Authorized officer TONY G. SOOHOO
Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Telephone No. (703) 308-0861

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/04546

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 3,854,269 (HANCOCK) 17 December 1974, see entire document.	2
A	US, A, 3,266,656 (KIRDLE) 16 August 1966, see entire document.	1-10
A	US, A, 3,974,616 (BECKLEY) 17 August 1976.	1-10
A	US, A, 3,989,157 (VEENEMA) 02 NOVEMBER 1976.	1-10
A	JP, A, 4-87978 (TAKAO TAKENO) 19 March 1992.	1-10
A	WO, A, 94/01333 (FLIGHT GROUP LTD) 20 January 1994.	1-10
A	US, A, 4,693,386 (HUGHES ET AL) 15 SEPTEMBER 1987.	8-10